

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
WESTERN DIVISION

BRENT A. ROWAN,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
VS.	)	No. 13-2626-JDT-cgc
	)	
UT MEMPHIS,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

**ORDER ADOPTING REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION FOR DISMISSAL,  
CERTIFYING AN APPEAL WOULD NOT BE TAKEN IN GOOD FAITH,  
AND DENYING LEAVE TO APPEAL *IN FORMA PAUPERIS***

Plaintiff Brent A. Rowan, a resident of Memphis, Tennessee, filed a *pro se* civil complaint on August 12, 2013, and a motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (ECF Nos. 1 & 2.) United States Magistrate Judge Charmiane G. Claxton subsequently issued an order granting leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. (ECF No. 4.) On July 30, 2014, the Magistrate Judge issued a Report and Recommendation (“R&R”) in which she recommended the case be dismissed *sua sponte* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). (ECF No. 5.)

The allegations in Plaintiff's complaint are as follows:

I was followed by the police after leaving my residence. The police informed that they were patrolling the area. The police broke the speed limit. The police racially profiled me. Why? Did the cop go to my address. How?

I need to see the police report. I need the court to determine whether or not the officer was on duty or not. Please contact UT Knoxville College of Law.

(ECF No. 1 at 2-3.) Magistrate Judge Vescovo has recommended the complaint be dismissed prior to service of process pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) because it fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted.

Having reviewed the complaint and the law, the Court agrees with the Magistrate Judge's recommendation and ADOPTS the R&R. This case is hereby DISMISSED for failure to state a claim on which relief may be granted, pursuant to § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

The Court must also consider whether Plaintiff should be allowed to appeal this decision *in forma pauperis*, should he seek to do so. Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, a non-prisoner desiring to proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* must obtain pauper status under Fed. R. App. P. 24(a). *See Callihan v. Schneider*, 178 F.3d 800, 803-04 (6th Cir. 1999). Rule 24(a)(3) provides that if a party was permitted to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the district court, he may also proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* without further authorization unless the district court “certifies that the appeal is not taken in good faith or finds that the party is not otherwise entitled to proceed *in forma pauperis*.” If the district court denies pauper status, the party may file a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the Court of Appeals. Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(4)-(5).

The good faith standard is an objective one. *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 445 (1962). The test for whether an appeal is taken in good faith is whether the litigant seeks appellate review of any issue that is not frivolous. *Id.* It would be inconsistent for a court to determine that a complaint should be dismissed prior to service on the defendants, but has sufficient merit to support an appeal *in forma pauperis*. *See Williams v. Kullman*, 722 F.2d

1048, 1050 n.1 (2d Cir. 1983). The same considerations that lead the Court to dismiss this case for failure to state a claim also compel the conclusion that an appeal would not be taken in good faith.

It is CERTIFIED, pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 24(a), that any appeal in this matter by Plaintiff is not taken in good faith. Leave to proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* is, therefore, DENIED. Accordingly, if Plaintiff files a notice of appeal, he must also pay the full \$505 appellate filing fee or file a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* and supporting affidavit in the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals within 30 days.<sup>1</sup>

The Clerk is directed to prepare a judgment.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/ James D. Todd  
JAMES D. TODD  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 3(a), any notice of appeal should be filed in this Court. A motion to appeal *in forma pauperis* then should be filed directly in the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Unless he is specifically instructed to do so, Plaintiff should not send to this Court copies of documents and motions intended for filing in the Sixth Circuit.